

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



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37th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 22, 1897.

No. 29.

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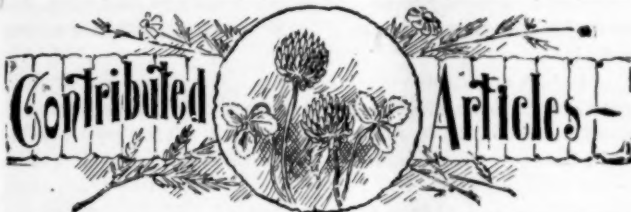
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Adulteration—Enforcement of Present Laws.

BY C. P. DADANT.

A few weeks ago I wrote my views about getting more laws on the subject of adulteration. I held that, in my judgment, we have laws enough in existence to give us the power of crushing adulteration, like all other swindles that can be proven. I hope some of our law friends will not arise and prove to me that I am wrong, and that law and common-sense do not agree. I wish, just now, to bring to the attention of the readers of the American Bee Journal some facts that strengthen my views very materially.

A firm in Keokuk, Iowa—one of the oldest, most extensive and most reliable dealers in chickens and eggs in the West—also occasionally handles beeswax. Some four or five weeks ago they sent us word that they had a lot of beeswax—about 400 pounds—which they desired us to see at once, as the party who had sold it to them had a lot more of the same grade that he wished to dispose of, and they feared that it might not be pure. As they had occasionally been cheated by hucksters selling them beeswax adulterated with tallow, we supposed they were afraid of this lot containing tallow, and we asked them to send us the "wax" the next trip of our team to Keokuk, and we promised to report at once if the lot was not right.

The "wax" came in due time, and a beautiful lot it was—but not a bit of it beeswax—it was all paraffine, or mineral wax. The usual test that we applied left us no room for doubt. It was a \$50 swindle, as the firm had paid 22 cents for an article that was hardly worth 10 cents per pound.

Two of the firm came over to see us the same evening, and told us that they had been unable to tell by the looks of the goods that the lot was not right, but that they mistrusted it, because the man was evidently a city agent, and he was so very anxious to sell them more beeswax at a price lower than the market rate then. Upon being assured by me that the lot was not at all beeswax, they returned to the city and had the fellow arrested for obtaining money under false pretense. This young man, who gave his residence as Chicago, was very much crestfallen after a night spent in the Keokuk jail. He telegraphed at once to his folks in Chicago for a cash bond, which was fixed by the Judge of the Criminal Court at \$500, by which he was bound to appear in 10 days and establish

his defense. I was summoned as an expert to testify to the quality and value of the goods in question.

The upshot of this was that the case was postponed till a week ago, when an expert lawyer came from Chicago and pleaded the case with the Judge and the City Attorney, and the case was finally dismissed upon the payment of a fine of \$75 and all the costs and expenses accrued, besides satisfying the firm in their damages, and myself for my trip to Keokuk.

Now, brethren, was not this a good lesson for Mr. Chicago Man? And can't we keep Mr. Glucose from passing himself for Mr. Honey in the same way that this was done? At any rate, can't we make it hot enough, if we unite on it, for these fine gentlemen who try to get rich by defrauding the consumer and the producer, to make them sick of the job?

I see, on page 405, that Prof. Cook is for the action of the Old Union against adulteration. Good. But, gentlemen, why two Unions? Can't we lay aside all disputes and come together? I belong to both, and am willing to help both, but how much stronger we should be if we stood together as one man!

It does not matter what is done. The time has come to stop the frauds, and I say, don't let us wait for more laws, but use the laws we have, and see if we can't scare these unprincipled parties out of their nefarious business. I believe that when we go at it, we will find them much less numerous than we imagine, and as easy to scare out of their swindle as the little robber-bee when she tries to get into the neighboring hive to pilfer what is not her own. Hancock Co., Ill.



Making Bee and Honey Exhibits at Fairs.

BY J. C. WALLENMEYER.

I do not believe a more appropriate place could be found to advertise one's business than a State, county or district fair. The display of bees, honey, wax, and apian implements certainly has a very decidedly educational influence on the ever disbelieving and suspecting public, and besides having a tendency to develop our industry, will popularize the consumption of our honey by the masses. As yet, our Tri-State Fair Association does not offer enough premiums in the apicultural department to more than barely cover the expenses of a display, if it be a small one. If a large exhibit is attempted, the exhibitor certainly will be out of pocket if he depends upon immediate sales to cover expenses.

I have no doubt, whatever, that if the directors of any fair grounds are asked to give free space to an apicultural exhibitor, to sell honey lemonade, in order to offset the expenses incurred in making a display of bees and honey, the grant will freely be given. In return for this favor, if you are grateful, you will give free lemonades to all fair-ground officials, judges and superintendents of the various departments, who, you may be sure, will not fail of giving you plenty of free advertising.

Having secured a large crop of fine comb and extracted honey from the dry-weather honey-vine in the fall of 1894, and having no established market for a large crop, I decided to make an exhibit. The premiums offered were very small, but I thought I would sell at least the larger portion of my crop.

GETTING FAIR VISITORS INTERESTED.

In order to attract attention to my exhibit, I had pie-eating contests and doughnut-eating contests, for boys, and guessing contests for the older persons. Entries were free, and large jars of honey were given for prizes to the lucky persons. I must say it was a very amusing sight to see 25 boys of all sizes and ages line up beside a long table, each one ready to demolish a large (12-inch) red-hot apple-pie (like mother used to make) that lay before him on a tin plate, the very moment the judges gave the signal. To make it more

interesting, each boy had his hands tied behind him, so that he had to eat from the plate with his mouth! Of course, each one was confident of coming out first, and as there were five prizes there would be only 20 that would be disappointed. This event was advertised by placards tacked around on the buildings, to take place every day at 3 p.m. in front of the bee and honey exhibit. So a great crowd congregated to see the sport. Each particular boy had his host of admirers.

After several false starts occasioned by cries of "Go," "Eat," etc., from the impatient crowd, Judge Curnick succeeded in getting them all off together. They dived into their pies with a will. Then the fun began, and the crowd commenced to laugh. The pies were hot, but that made no difference. A few small boys hesitated, having burnt their noses. As an inspiration, I put the prize jars of honey on the table. Upon sight of those precious prizes, they immediately resumed operations at a winning gait. They rooted into those pies like hogs, some having their nose and eyes all smeared over with pie. At this the crowd roared, and held their sides, some coaching their favorites to do their best. Some never chewed their pie at all—just swallowed it down.

I remember the first prize winner, particularly. He was a great, long-legged, rawboned, freckle-faced country lad, with red hair. He only weighed 78 pounds, and seemed all stomach from his neck to his knees. But there wasn't anything wrong with his appetite. No, indeed. He put it all over our city boys. His first bite was a 4x6 right out of the center. Finding it hot, he gave a convulsive gasp, stretched his neck, got a hump in his back, rolled his eyes, and down she went, and I should judge from his looks that there was a decidedly uncomfortable feeling in the region of his feed-sack. It only took him two seconds to recover, when he did the same thing again to the entire satisfaction of the crowd. They shouted and roared, and held their sides. They could stand it no longer—seams ript, and buttons flew in all directions.

The boys' heads bobbed up and down like a gang of ducks diving in a pond. The country lad got through first, but there was such a mix up affair of boys, pies and plates, and pie-faces, and some of the boys had their faces so smeared up with "pie" that we could hardly recognize them in order to give them credit for the order in which they finished. There were only eight that claimed first prize, and to cap the climax, while we were trying to get at the order in which the first five finished, the tail-enders walked off unnoticed in the heat of the discussion with all the prizes.

In order to satisfy all, I decided to give each participant a jar of honey, when, to my consternation, there were 40 in line. This state of affairs was so unsatisfactory that I discontinued giving any more pie-eating contests then and forever.

I believe I got more advertisement from the above contest than a page advertisement in our local paper would have given me. I only mention these items to show how one can attract a crowd, and get them interested in one's exhibit, and, incidentally take their orders for honey, for if you are any kind of a talker at all you will soon learn how to pull orders from people once you get them interested in your exhibit. I have never yet succeeded in selling a pound of honey to any person who was not interested in my exhibit. At these fairs I have developed many regular customers for my honey, among people who never before were consumers of our product. Of course, you must have an exhibit that is an exhibit in every sense of the word.

Prof. Cook says in his "Manual of the Apiary:" "Till within the past two years our American honey exhibits have been a disgrace and a hindrance, and they are largely so today. A little second-rate honey, sandwiched in with sugar and syrups, and supplemented by a cake or two of black, dirty wax, describes the honey exhibits at most of our fairs to-day. The premiums range from 25 to 50 cents. Our industry de-

mands a separate building," etc. Surely, now, from an apicultural standpoint, he does not give much encouragement to the novice.

When I made my first exhibit I complained of the small premiums offered by the fair ground people. They replied, saying if my exhibit proved a drawing feature they would increase the premiums. They did not erect a "special building," but put me in the Agricultural Building, which proved a good place to sell my "honey lemonade," the past two years. The premiums have been increased as promised, but as yet are of no consequence. Should the interest in the department warrant, I have no doubt but what we may in time get our "Honey Hall."

There is one thing certain, that the kind of displays mentioned by Prof. Cook do not offer much inducement to fair ground officials to put up special buildings, or to offer large premiums.

Vanderburgh Co., Ind.

[Concluded next week.]



Sweet Clover for Honey and Forage.

BY JOHN S. SLEETH.

I am living in a district where I am surrounded on all sides with that "obnoxious weed"—sweet clover—as the farmers in this part of the country call it. But that is not all—they lay the blame on me for starting this great nuisance, as some of them call it! Now, I can't see why they should accuse me of the deed more than any one else, only for my keeping bees. They say that I started it for that purpose.

I recollect once getting a small package of seed some years ago, but I don't remember now what I did with it. Perhaps I might have cast it by the wayside somewhere, hoping that it would bring forth its fruit in due season.

Sweet clover is a biennial; it will bloom the second year, then die out that fall, and the seed that drops off that crop will come up the following spring, and so on. If you want a continuous bloom on the same piece of ground every year, the seed should be sown two years in succession.

Now in regard to its not blooming long, as I see by some writers in the American Bee Journal: That depends altogether upon how well you treat it. Keeping it in bloom, and not letting it go to seed, is done by keeping it pastured down, not too close, but enough to keep it in bloom. Last season was very dry here, and our pasture scarce, so that we and our neighbors were obliged to take the public road and the right of way along the railroad, which runs parallel with the above-mentioned road, both of which are heavily set with sweet clover for our stock to pasture on. Of course, we had to herd them to keep them from getting on the track.

The clover commenced blooming about the first of July, and there was plenty, I believe, that could be kept in bloom from the first of July until the frost would kill it down, and it takes pretty hard frosts to do it. I have seen it in full bloom here, along our roadsides, when it was so cold that the bees could not get out to work on it.

I will now give a little experience I had with it the season of 1895, as we had a big crop of it, and we got a big crop of honey from it—for my share I got 1,500 pounds from 22 colonies of bees, while 1896 was one of its off seasons, and we got hardly any honey from its bloom, when the frost came. Why? Just because the stock kept it from seeding, and the bees were busy on it all of the time. They would be so thick on it that the stock could hardly eat, sometimes.

Our stock seemed to relish it very much, and did well on it. For my part, and as far as my experience goes with the plant, I don't believe that there is another plant in existence (and that is saying a good deal) that will produce more honey and forage for stock than the sweet clover.

Mr. A. I. Root, in the November number of the American

Bee Journal, says that he has seen it a success on rich, productive land. Now, I don't know about my old native Buckeye State, for I never knew such a plant there in my time, but here in middle Illinois, where I think we have as good a soil as ever the sun shines on, it will grow wherever a seed happens to fall—it will grow to perfection. As for sowing it with grain in the spring, I could not say, as I have had no experience in that line, but if I live and am well, I expect to try it on a small piece of rye. It is a wonderful clover to stand a long drouth, and continued wet weather doesn't seem to affect it in the least. But I don't think that it will produce so much honey then.

Livingston Co., Ill.



Bee-Stings—Use of Smoke With Bees.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Some are adverse to entering into bee-keeping on account of stings. Stings hurt, but the one who is afraid of being hurt will not enter into any avocation in life, for, in any calling, more or less accidents occur. If the sting is not allowed to remain in the flesh to pump poison from the poison-sack into the wound, very little pain will result. Knowing this, and also knowing that a bee must lay hold of the skin with its feet in order to insert its sting, very few serious stings need be received in the course of a year or in a lifetime.

Persons afraid of bees, or subject to great inflammation or swelling from their stings, should use some protection for their face, and if very bad effects result, there may be cases where it might be well to protect the hands. But, as a rule, to protect the hands results in more stings than not to protect them, for gloves of any kind are clumsy and devoid of feeling, so that bees are pinched and killed that otherwise would not be, which the colony resents, thus causing anger to be aroused which otherwise would have remained dormant, and the result proves that the person is stung in different places, through the clothing, or in not fully protected parts, and a vindictiveness aroused which will cause angry bees to dart at anyone who happens near the apiary for days afterward.

Material for a bee-veil may be had of any of our supply dealers, which can be made so as to slip down over the hat, thus protecting the face. If a bee alights on the hands, it is very easy to distinguish, if a little attention is paid to the matter, whether that bee alights there for the purpose of stinging or otherwise. If to sting, you can feel a clutching movement. If not to sting, it settles on the skin the same as a fly would. Now the moment you feel the clutching movement, strike that part of the hand against the clothing somewhere, giving the hand a push downward or a pull upward, thus crushing the bee before it has a chance to sting, or if not quick enough to avoid the sting, crushing the bee and withdrawing the sting at the same time. In this way, you will, after a little practice, be able to avoid, entirely, four stings out of five intended ones, and take the fifth out before it has hardly reached through the outer skin, so that only a smarting, similar to a mosquito-bite, will be felt. In no case, ever try to pick a sting out of the flesh with the thumb and finger, for by so doing the poison-sack is first grasped, thus squeezing its contents of poison into the wound.

I work for days, continuously, from morning to night, and sometimes for a whole week, opening hives, putting up bees and queens for shipment, putting on and taking off sections, and fixing up bees generally, without receiving a single sting. And anyone can do the same, if he will only take pains to learn under what conditions bees sting, and to avoid just those conditions.

KIND OF SMOKE AND HOW TO USE IT.

I am frequently asked what kind of smoke is best; or, what kind of smoke do you use to subdue bees with?

When I first commenced keeping bees, I used tobacco smoke, because, at that time, (nearly thirty years ago), the only smokers made for bee-keepers were those to use tobacco. But as I was averse to the use of tobacco, I soon found that smoke from sawdust, cotton rags, or rotten wood, answered every purpose. To know that I was right, I experimented for two years, using tobacco smoke on a part of the apiary, and rotten wood on the other, and the result was, that I have not used tobacco smoke when handling bees for years. My experiments proved that bees managed with tobacco smoke are irritable (they seem to feel as if they had been insulted) for two or three days after being treated to it, and are on the watch for the enemy. Walk into a yard so treated, and first one hits your hat, then another, and then another, and not infrequently

ly the face is hit. It is not safe to take strangers or visitors into your apiary if the bees are managed with tobacco smoke.

To explain how I manage bees: Some friends come in and want to see a queen and the inside of a bee-hive. A bee-veil is handy, and one is furnished for each. I have some very soft rotted wood, or spongy punk, pickt up on some of my rambles in looking to see what the bees are at work on at different times, which has been and is kept thoroughly dry. With a lighted match this is ignited, which it is always ready to do, for soft, dry punk will take a spark the quickest of anything I know of. This lighted punk is dropt into the bottom of the smoker, and a little more sprinkled on, when the smoker is filled with some beech, maple, or apple wood, which has only partially decayed, or what is termed "hard rot." Of this last I keep a quantity on hand, keeping an eye out for the same when I am in any woodland or old orchard, and storing it away in the loft of the barn, where it is always ready and dry whenever I wish any to use. Having the smoker filled, we are ready to proceed.

Now we walk up to the hive—step around back side, if you please, for we do not wish to disturb them in their labors. It seems strange, but such is the fact, that nine out of ten persons who visit a bee-yard, will persist in getting right in front of a hive, and standing there till a swarm of loaded bees collect behind them and fall tired out on the ground, rather than to stand in any other place. There is nothing that so annoys me and the bees as this very thing, so please remember and don't do so any more, if you are in the habit of doing this.

I next take off the cover, and roll back the bee-quilt, and if I have gone thus far without any sudden jar or accident, no smoke has been used, having only had it on hand in case of necessity. I now commence to take out the frames, show the bees, the brood in its various stages, and as a rule do not have to take out more than two or three frames before the queen is found.

The next operation is to replace the frames, when a little smoke is used to drive off any bees which may be standing on the rabbets to the hive, so they will not get killed by setting the ends of the frames on them. A little smoke is also used to drive the bees off the tops of the frames so that none will be caught under the quilt, especially if we are using the sawdust cushion at this time. But supposing it is not visitors we are entertaining, but work—stern, rapid work—of putting on or taking off sections, what then? Well, as follows:

Step to the front of the hive, and blow a puff or two of smoke into the entrance to stampede the guards which are always ready to rush out when the hive is disturbed, then take hold of the quilt with one hand, and have the nozzle of the smoker handy with the other, when with one steady pull the quilt is peeled off the frames, a puff of smoke following up the lifting of the quilt, so that the bees scamper below the tops of the frames in a jiffy. The sections take the place of the quilt before any bees have time to return.

To take off: Insert the thin edge of a chisel or screw-driver between the section-case and the hive, prying up a little till a crack is made which is too small to allow a bee to come out; then blow a puff or two of smoke in the crack, raise higher, and give another puff; raise to an angle of forty-five degrees; another puff; slip under the escape-board, drop the section-case down, slipping all to its place, instead of lifting the heavy case to the ground and back again, and you have done it without killing any bees, or using much smoke, or getting stung.—Progressive Bee-Keeper.



Too Enthusiastic—The Season.

BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

I heard a bee-keeper express himself as follows, and there is much truth in what he said:

"Some bee-keepers are always cutting their own throats. Let there be one good honey-day, and they will write to the bee-papers, 'Greatest flow of honey ever known; never saw the like!' and dealers, reading this, will jump to the conclusion that honey being so plentiful the price should be low. Perhaps this fellow could truthfully write the day following, 'Not a drop of honey coming in, bees trying to rob.'"

The season so far in this locality has been, hives full to running over with bees, but few swarms issued; a few days, when there was an odor of honey at night, with a low humming, but no two consecutive days of this kind. A day when they would not notice papers dripping with honey, followed

by one when they embraced every opportunity to get into the honey-house.

WHITE CLOVER has been very abundant; the bloom fairly touching, yet only an occasional bee could be seen upon it. It is now drying up.

SWEET CLOVER—*Mellilotus alba*—is now blooming, and has pre-empted every vacant spot in the city. I saw several acres of it yesterday, in a suburb, covered with bloom, and as high as a horse's back. The yellow variety—*Mellilotus officinalis*—has been blooming since early in May, a waving sea of gold, and still continues. There was only an occasional basswood that bloomed here this year, and honey from this source usually lasts only a day or so.

THE HOME MARKET.—This is a field that it will pay all honey-producers to cultivate well. Where a family uses honey, they consume considerable; but there are some who never use it. Those whom we patronize will favor us by taking part pay in honey, and the appetite once created will increase. Do not get sick, unless your doctor eats honey; sweeten your minister's sermons with it; shoe your horse with it; paint your carriage, or mend your harness.

Peoria Co., Ill., July 10.



How We Wintered the Bees, Etc.

BY MRS. L. E. R. LAMBRIGGER.

I believe I promist last fall to be heard from in the spring if our method of wintering proved successful.

That you may all appreciate the situation to its full extent, it will be necessary to describe our location and the kind of weather we had to contend with.

First, then, we live on the Missouri River bottoms, within 30 rods of the river itself, one of the most beautiful, picturesque spots in all Nebraska, and an ideal location for honey-production. In years of drouth, when other localities are burning up, this spot knows no failures; but they say "every rose has its thorn," and this has develope one safe enough.

It rained all the fall, until late November; the ground froze early, and from that time until late March did not thaw sufficient to take in five months of accumulation of rain and snow. Take it all in all, I cannot call to mind another such disagreeable winter. Not that it averaged so extremely cold, as that it was so very wet. Cold enough to keep the surface of the ground a glare of ice for some months; but I suffered less discomfort in the high altitude of the Rocky Mountains with the mercury down to 63° below zero, than I did the past winter here, and it only 15° below. Such is the difference between a wet and a dry cold.

With alternate thawing and freezing there were times when I trembled for the bees out on the summer stands; but I need not have done so, for they came through with colors flying, and with sealed brood present on March 25. We had no loss, and this is how we fixt them:

Our apiary faces east—south winds in Nebraska the reason. We use only the "Alternating Hive," and all are painted. The hives were two feet apart and four inches above the ground, slightly raised at the back. The entrance space was $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, extending across the hive. Mice are too plentiful here to admit of wider entrance. As it was, we found a little sneak in one of the hives. For the sake of experiment we cut down the brood-chambers on part of the hives to two, while three were left on the balance. Each colony was allowed to retain 50 pounds of honey. Those having two chambers were provided with a super which was packed with straw only. Those with three chambers had either a burlap or seamless sack folded and laid smoothly over the top chamber, after which the hive covers were put snugly

on; then all the hives were wrapt on the outside with sacks well tied on, after which the entire lot was bankt in (all but the fronts) with about four feet of fresh, clean hay. This packing had not been removed on May 3, tho it was shortly afterward, as we were about to divide them.

Those colonies having three chambers had a little mold in the bottom, those with straw cushions none; so, all things considered, we think we are in favor of two chambers and straw cushions. We shall have the hives further from the ground, too. Our bees were bringing in both honey and pollen early in April.

SWEET CLOVER STANDING THE WET.

Before closing I wish to speak of sweet clover; the general verdict seems to be, "It can't stand wet feet." Not only has its feet been wet all winter, standing in ice water, and frozen into the ice, but the past spring's overflow of the Missouri river covered it head and ears, and yet, while it is true some was killed, we have a fine stand, which bloomed about June 1. And as to the seed which we scattered in grass land last fall, why, as Col. Sellers used to say, "There's millions in it" for the bee-keeper. Sweet clover could not be subjected to a severer test than it received here the last winter and spring. We expected it was ruined, and were happily disappointed.

Knox Co., Nebr.



Illinois Bee-Association Members' Reports.

The following reports were sent in, in reply to these questions;

1. How many colonies have you?
2. What are the prospects for a honey crop?
3. How much honey gathered to date?
5. Is the honey gathered No. 1 or not?

C. Becker, Sangamon Co., June 26—1. 40 in the spring, and 80 now. 2. Fair after the rain; too cold in the forepart of the season, and then too dry. 3. 1500 lbs. of extracted, and 500 lbs. of comb honey. 4. No. 1 white clover.

L. Sylvester, Kane Co., June 28—1. 17 from 40 last fall. 2. Good, if we could have warm nights. 3. Not any, but have third supers on 4. 4. Honey all No. 1 white clover.

M. M. Baldridge, Kane Co., June 28—1. 20. 2. Good. 3. Don't know. 4. Yes.

J. A. Green, LaSalle Co., June 28—1. 125. 2. Good. White clover is yielding well; good prospect for basswood and sweet clover. 3. About 4000 lbs. 4. No. 1. Mostly white clover.

E. F. Schaper, Porter Co., Ind., June 28—1. About 50 or 60, and some 10 or 12 nuclei. 2. Not good so far; too wet and cold. 3. None.

James Polindexter, McLean Co., June 28—1. About 160. 2. Excellent. 3. From 2000 to 5000 lbs.; some supers full, but none taken off yet. 4. All No. 1 clover.

C. E. Mead, Cook Co., June 28—1. 6. 2. Big. White and sweet clover, thistle and basswood. 3. 60 lbs. since the 26th. Northeast winds to 26th; no white clover before. 4. No. 1 white clover. Lake winds stop the honey-flow here.

J. C. Wheeler, Kendall Co., June 28—1. 540. 2. Fair; Linden not out. 3. 3 tons of extracted. 4. One-half clover and one-half amber raspberry.

W. B. Blume, Cook Co., June 28—1. 44 spring count; 64 now. 2. Very good, if the weather is favorable. 3. About 250 lbs. 4. Mixt grades.

A. P. Raught, Lake Co., June 28—1. 10. Middling. 3. None. 4. No. 1.

G. W. Williams, Brown Co., June 29—1. 26. 2. Very good if the weather continues favorable. 3. 600 lbs. off, 200 or 300 lbs. ready to take off. 4. First was badly mixt with honey-dew; bees are storing honey well now.

A. Y. Baldwin, Dekalb Co., June 29—1. 83. 2. Fair thus far. 3. 25 lbs. average. 4. No. 1 to date; white clover.

Stoughton Cooley, Cook Co., July 1—1. 7 now; 5 spring count. 2. Good so far as I can judge. 3. None.

W. S. Chaney, Jefferson Co., June 28—1. 65 in Illinois and 70 in Missouri. 2. The white clover yield has been fair;

prospect good for fall honey. 3. About 500 lbs. of comb honey. 4. All white clover to date. No honey-dew.

L. Kreutzinger, Cook Co., July 30—1. 100. 2. Fair. 3. None taken off. 4. No. 1 comb honey.

W. J. Finch, Macoupin Co., June 29—1. 15. 2. Very good. 3. 200 lbs. 4. Honey is very fine.

Geo. F. Robbins, Sangamon Co., June 30—1. About 45. 2. Good. 3. Extracted 400 lbs. of comb; perhaps 300 lbs. finisht. 4. Yes.

W. C. Lyman, Dupage Co., June 30—1. 72. 2. Good. 3. But little. 4. No. 1 white clover.

G. R. McCartney, Winnebago Co., July 2—1. 12. 2. The prospect is good. 3. Hives are full; none taken off yet. 4. It ought to be No. 1.

B. Kennedy, Winnebago Co., July 1—1. 40. 2. Good. 3. 1000 lbs. 4. No. 1.

S. N. Black, Adams Co., July 1—1. 20. 2. Good for fall crop, if there is any. 3. No surplus.

C. Schrier, Will Co., July 5—1. 18. 2. Good. 3. 600 lbs. 4. Yes, No. 1.

E. West, Will Co., May 29—1. Bees badly diseased. 2. No honey, but the season is good.

H. O. Miller, Kankakee Co., July 5—1. 3. 2. Extra good. 3. 20 lbs. 4. No. 1.

Roderick McKenzie, Lake Co., Ind., July 5—1. 70. 2. It is a fall crop we get; the prospect is favorable. 3. None in supers, but some in brood-nest. 4. Probably not No. 1, as we have little fruit-bloom and clover is scarce.

S. H. Herrick, Winnebago Co., July 12—1. 16, spring count; 29 now. 2. Never were better. 3. 200 lbs., and a lot more ready to be taken off. 4. Yes; No. 1 pure white clover. From present outlook I will get 1,600 lbs.

Dr. C. C. Miller, McHenry Co., July 13—About 260. 2. Good. 3. 2712, 4¼ sections. 4. It is very fine.

James A. Stone, Sangamon Co., June 24—1. 35, spring count. 2. Extra good. White clover is very abundant. 3. About 1,000 lbs. 4. No. 1 white clover.

Don't Smash Honey Prices—Good Advice.

There is more or less a prevailing opinion that bees work for nothing and board themselves, and there's some basis for it, but it does not follow from that that honey should not bring a fair price in the market. A farmer has two or three colonies of bees, and the season having been good, he gets more surplus than he thinks he needs in his own family, altho his family would eat every ounce of it in the course of the year if they had the chance, and be the healthier for it. He takes it to the grocer and asks for a bid on it. The grocer says:

"Well, this has been a good bee-year, and honey is pretty low, but that's a nice article of yours, and for such as that I guess I can afford to allow you 10 cents in trade."

The grocer knows very well it is worth from two to four cents a pound more than ten cents, but he also knows from past experience that the farmer will take just about what is offered. The farmer goes home congratulating himself, and says to his wife:

"Not a bad thing to have a few bees; there's \$2.50 just as good as if I'd pickt up that much on the road, for the little time spent on the bees don't count for anything."

The poor woman says nothing, but sighs to herself as she thinks how much help that 25 pounds of honey would have been to her in furnishing her table; how nice it would have been for company, and how the children would have enjoyed it, and somehow she can't clearly see why they could not afford it all the more because it was low in price.

That farmer is foolish to care so little for the pleasure of his wife and the health of his children, and additionally foolish to sell the honey for less than a fair price. If he had found a bag of oats on the road, he would hardly sell it for less than he would a bag of his own raising; the fact of its costing him nothing not counting or figuring on its value.

Not only has he done a foolish thing; he has done a wrong thing as well, for a short time afterward a man comes in who makes the production of honey a principal part of his business, and when he asks a fair price for his honey he is met with the reply:

"Oh, I can't afford any such price. I can get all I want for 10 cents a pound. Got a nice lot last week at that price."

The bee-keeper then goes to the grocer across the way, who says:

"It does seem as if good honey ought to bring more, but the fact is I had to come down on the price to meet my competitor across the way. I bought a lot at 12 cents, and was selling it out at 15, but my customers would come in and say they could buy the same thing across the way for 12, so there was nothing to do but for me to come down."

So the bee-keeper who has worked hard for his crop, suffering a failure for the two previous years, is practically defrauded out of one-sixth of his recompense by the man who sells for the first offer that is made—because bees work for nothing and board themselves!

See that your honey is put up in good shape to go on the market, find out something as to its real value, then insist on getting what it is worth.—Iowa Homestead.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Requeening—Queens from the South and North.

1. I have some hives in my apiary in which the combs are built so crooked that I cannot remove the frames. As I wish to requeen the whole apiary, I would like to know the best way to find the queens in such hives. I have been told to open the top of hive and smoke at the entrance and drive the bees on top of the frames so that I could find the queen running on top of the bees. Is this plan practicable?

2. Would it be advisable to requeen in July after basswood flow is over?

3. Would Italian queens shipped from the South do well in this climate? CENTRAL NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. The plan you suggest may work. Perhaps you may succeed better if you leave the hive covered and smoke at the entrance and pound on the hive. Then when you lift off the cover you may find the queen among the bees on it. If you fail otherwise, you can drum the bees entirely out of the hive.

2. Yes, you can requeen almost any time, but it will be done more easily before the harvest is entirely over.

3. Yes, there seems to be no particular difference between bees reared in the South and the North.

Swarming-Fever—Dividing Colonies.

1. I have a strong colony that seems to have contracted a fatal case of swarming-fever. They have swarmed two and three times a day for nearly a week. They were hived first on full sheets of foundation, and later on starters, but acted the same in both cases. Shading did not seem to help the matter. What do you think is the trouble, and what treatment would you advise should such a case occur again?

2. I have tried dividing according to the methods advised in the books—i. e., taking the queens and part of the brood to a new stand, and scarcely enough bees remained on the new stand to make a decent nucleus. How do you manage it? MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. In spite of shading, heat may be at the bottom of the trouble. Something depends upon the make-up of the hive, some hives being so constructed that it is difficult to give a colony air enough. If you have difficulty of the same kind again, sprinkle the hive with cold water after hiving, raise the hive a half inch or so by putting blocks under the corners, and for a day or two leave the bees partly uncovered by raising the cover a little or leave it slid to one side. As an additional precaution, and one that is by many considered an infallible preventive of swarming, give the swarm a comb of brood.

2. Bear in mind that all field-bees of an active colony are likely to return to the old stand, and govern yourself accord-

ingly. If you put the queen on a new stand, supposing you want to divide the colony about evenly, take half the combs with adhering bees and put on the new stand, then brush off into the new hive the bees of one or two frames more, perhaps from two or three. Brushing off is better than shaking off, as in shaking you will leave some bees on the comb, the very ones you want to get, for they are the youngest, and will stay anywhere.

But I doubt the advisability of putting the queen on a new stand. It is better to have the bulk of the field-bees with her, and these will always adhere to the old location. Various plans may be used to have the bees apportioned to your liking. Set the hive on a new stand, then put the queen with two combs and adhering bees on the old stand, and you will be sure of having plenty of young queens on the new stand. Then in a day or two, after some of the flying bees have marked the new location, return part of the frames to the queen.

If you are anxious that the queen-cells reared shall be of the best quality, and you should be anxious for this, it may be well to follow another plan. Take the queen with two combs and adhering bees, and put on a new stand. That will leave nearly the whole strength on the old stand, and you may rely on their starting better queen-cells than would a weak nucleus, especially if cool weather should come. After five or six days the feeding of the young queens will be over, and you can then let the hives swap places, letting the queen have the old stand, and if you like you can give her some of the combs from the other hive.

Honey that Seems to be "Working."

I have a barrel (50 gallons) of honey that is "working." It doesn't seem to be sour, but a thick froth works to the bung, which I have kept loose. I take a spoon and skim it off, and it looks clean and nice. I fill it up, and the next day I have the same thing to do over. I have a small house in the apiary, enclosed with gauze wire, where I extract, and I presume the rain has blown in. I have a 20-gallon can with a faucet, in which I keep honey at least a week before barreling, always drawing from the bottom, and never drain, so the water and all impurities are on top. Would just a little water sour it? Will it clear itself if I continue to skim. If not, what is best to be done with it? If I make it into vinegar, where would I be likely to find sale for so much? LOUISIANA.

ANSWER.—The little pollen that is floating in the honey acts as yeast, and a little thin fermentation sets in. If you will just let it alone and give chance for evaporation, it will probably right itself in a little while. Evaporation takes place more rapidly in an open vessel than in a barrel. It would probably be better not to add fresh honey from time to time as you have been doing.

It would be difficult to dispose of large quantities of honey-vinegar except in the large markets, yet undoubtedly a fair market could be gradually worked up almost anywhere by a little persistent effort.

Straightening Crooked Combs.

In the spring I bought four colonies in Langstroth hives in which the brood-combs are so crooked as to make it impossible to lift one out. For instance, in one of them the comb starting at the top of frame one ends with the bottom of frame five. I want to get these colonies upon straight comb before winter. I have eight other colonies in Langstroth hives with straight combs in good condition. The 12 hives are all the same size, and frames, if built straight, would be interchangeable. Swarms have issued from the four colonies first mentioned. What would you advise? Bees usually fly here until January, when rain does not prevent, and some white clover is in blossom until that time. TACOMA.

ANSWER.—It is largely a matter of mechanical genius for each particular case. Where the case is as bad as you mention, one comb being attached to five frames, it's a good deal like transferring from a box-hive, and yet with a little patience you may get along all right. With a long knife cut down at the sides of the hives, freeing all the combs from their attachment to the sides. Then turn the hive upside down and dump out the whole business. Commence at the side where the combs are straight, or where they are most nearly straight, if there is any difference, and cut the comb free from the frame to which it has the least attachment, bend it into place and tie there with common wrapping-twine. If some of the combs are too badly out of line, there is nothing left but for

you to cut them out entirely and fasten in the frames. You may find some advantage in exchanging some of these combs with colonies that have combs all straight, putting one of the doctored combs between two straight ones.

Drones with Peculiar Markings.

I started last spring with 23 colonies—7 hybrids, 1 Carniolan and 15 Italians. Among the mated are two colonies with queens of last year's rearing. They are bright yellow queens, of the golden Italian variety. These queens produce a few drones of peculiar markings, some of them are of bright, solid yellow, or rather of a reddish cast, with a large yellow crescent on the thorax, and some of them are of a dark purple, which seems to be somewhat between the color of a red clover blossom and an ordinary black drone. They are not mottled with black, but of an even color. Could the mating of the queens thus affect the drone offspring? or what causes the sporting in their color?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—Drones seem to be very freaky as to their markings. Considerable variations occur with no apparent reason. Red-headed drones are quite common. It is generally considered that the drone progeny of a queen is not affected by her mating, and for all practical purposes this is probably true. Still there may be some little effect upon the drone offspring, so little as not to be perceptible ordinarily, but showing itself quite distinctly in occasional cases. A white woman giving birth to a mulatto with a negro father, will afterward produce pure white children to a white husband, and yet there have been cases in which subsequent births to a white husband have distinctly shown negro blood. It is possible that the queens themselves may not have been entirely pure.

The Buffalo Convention Notice has been sent us by Secretary Mason, and reads as follows:

STA. B, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please say in the next issue of the American Bee Journal that the next annual convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union will be held in the Main Hall of Caton's Business College, corner of Main and Huron Streets, in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., of Aug. 24 next, and closing on the afternoon of the 26th?

Papers are to be read by W. Z. Hutchinson, R. F. Holtermann, E. Whitcomb, Hon. R. L. Taylor, Mrs. L. Harrison, R. C. Aikin, G. M. Doolittle, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Hon. Eugene Secor, Geo. W. Brodbeck, M. B. Holmes, A. E. Manum, E. Kretschmer and P. H. Elwood; to which will be added the President's Address, and perhaps the General Manager and the Secretary may have something of interest to present.

The programs are now printed and in the hands of the Secretary. There are six bee-keepers' songs, with music, in the program, and abundance of time is allotted to the discussion of all papers, and for the asking and answering of questions.

Any one not a member of the Union can have a program sent them by mail on receipt of 5 cents in postage stamps by the Secretary.

Several of our well known bee-keepers, such as A. I. Root, Dr. Miller, S. T. Pettit and others who are not on the program, will be present to help make the convention interesting and instructive.

It is probable that suggestions will be made at this convention in the line of so amending the constitution of the Union as to remove its objectionable features and add such other provisions as may seem desirable, and suggestions in this line by those not able to be at the convention can be sent to the Secretary, to be brought before it. Some suggestions have already been received by the Secretary, and others have been made in the bee-papers.

Those going to the convention should buy round-trip tickets to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment (not to the United States Bee-Keepers' convention), which meets at Buffalo during the last week of August. The G. A. R. have secured a rate of one cent a mile each way in the territory of the Central Passenger Committee, which is included by Toronto, Canada, thence on a line to Port Huron, Mich., all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; Chicago, Peoria and Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The Western Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association make a rate of one fare for the round-trip in their territory to places in the Central Passenger Association, from which points the fare will be one cent a mile each way, but tickets must be purchased to Buffalo from the start-

ing point. Enquire of your ticket or station agent in all territory outside of the above-named for rates and the time the tickets are good for, for I have been unable to learn the rates in such territory, but presume it will be the same as that of the Western Passenger and the Trunk Line Association; but be sure to inquire of your ticket agent as above suggested.

In the Central Passenger and Trunk Line territory tickets will be good going on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and if vised at Buffalo will be good, returning, for 30 days.

Mr. O. L. Hershiser, of Buffalo, has charge of arrangements at Buffalo, and will attend to the matter of hotel rates. He writes: "I purpose obtaining accommodations in private families for all bee-keepers who prefer such to hotels." Members of the Union can learn in regard to hotel rates by applying to the Secretary at the place of meeting. If known in time, hotel rates will be given in the bee-periodicals.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

Knowing the Honey-Plants.—In the June California Cultivator, Mr. N. Levering has this to say about bee-keepers studying the plants that yield honey:

The leading feature of interest and ultimate success in apiculture is a correct and thorough knowledge of the nature and habits of the bee. Next, a knowledge of the various plants upon which they work and render an equivalent for the labor bestowed. The nectar is the bee's reward; it is the sweet and tempting bait that lurks in the bloom that entices or causes the insect to yield and partake. This constitutes the philosophy of the relation between flowers and bees and their inseparable connection. The study of the honey or nectar-producing family of plants should engage the attention of every apiarist; likewise the cultivation of the same. He who would succeed in any industry or enterprise should be thoroughly imbued with all its parts and characteristics. Observation and the power of application are important requisites to success. Bee-keepers should note the forage, especially that which bees give the preference, in order to ascertain the best nectar-producing plants, as well as the grade and quality of honey.

The black or ball sage is the leading honey-plant in Southern California. It has been in bloom for the past month, and in our locality it is rarely visited by the bee, yet bees are storing honey of an excellent quality, but from what plant no one seems to know, as bees appear to fly a long distance. We have observed them working the hoarhound, showing a decided preference for it, continuing their visits from early morn until dewy eve, and if the conditions of the weather are favorable with heavy dews, a bountiful flow is secured. Their appearance while working on the hoarhound is quite similar to that when working on the sage, and are to be found about the hive in all conditions of fatigue. This plant should command the attention of honey-producers, and is one of easy cultivation, adapted to almost any moist land.

Encyclopedia for Beeswax.—Some time ago we offered a splendid work of eight large volumes, called "The New Standard American Encyclopedia," having nearly 4,000 pages, and over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams. Size of volume, 2 inches thick, 8½ wide, and 11½ long. As per that offer, last published on page 186, the eight volumes were offered by freight for only \$19 cash. We can furnish a set or two at that price, bound in half morroco; or will exchange a set for 75 pounds of yellow beeswax, delivered at our office. You would be more than satisfied with the Encyclopedia, and a set of such books ought to be in every family for reference.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

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United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

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Next Annual Meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24—26, 1897.

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Editorial Comments.

The Buffalo Convention—Aug. 24, 25 and 26—is expected by many to be the largest meeting of bee-keepers yet held in this country. We hope it will be. Mr. O. L. Hershiser, who is right on the ground, is doing his utmost to insure a successful gathering. From a letter he wrote us, we take the following paragraphs, as they will be of interest to all our readers:

MY DEAR MR. YORK:—It will be possible to find good places for all our convention people in nice, private families. I will see to this matter.

If you are a wheel-rider you ought to bring your wheel. There are some pretty rides in Buffalo that could be taken in the early morn, before convention hours.

I expect a large attendance at this convention. There is every reason for this anticipation. The G. A. R. encampment will be a sight that many have never seen. Buffalo is a cool, delightful city, that is becoming noted for its conventions. It is an interesting city in which to spend a few days. Niagara Falls is but a few miles distant, where the unlimited power of the ceaseless-flowing river is being utilized. Lastly, bee-keepers have had a good flow of honey from white clover, and of course they are enthusiastic, and will want to learn every new thing about the bees.

Do you not think it would be an excellent thing to publish the program in the bee-papers? It is an excellent one. The subjects are very interesting, embodying the burning apicultural questions of the hour. After knowing what the program contains, and who the gentlemen (and lady) are who will handle the various questions before the convention, the query with apiarists will be, "Can I afford not to be present?" Instead of, "Can I afford to go?"

Every wise bee-keeper who lives within a reasonable distance from Buffalo will be sure to be present.

Yours very truly, OREL L. HERSHISER.

There is no doubt Mr. Hershiser will see that all attend-

ing bee-keepers are well taken care of. He will have his hands full, to be sure, but then he's one of those big, strong, jolly-hearted bee-keepers that just enjoys seeing everybody else happy.

Yes, it might be well to publish the program in full, but when it can be had for only 5 cents, including the six bee-songs, which it contains, everybody will send for a copy, anyway, and thus make it unnecessary to put it in the papers. Send to Dr. A. B. Mason, the Secretary—Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio—for a copy. Or, better yet, send your one dollar membership fee, and get a free copy of the program with your receipt.

If it is more convenient, just send your dollar to the Bee Journal office, and we will see that you get the program and the receipt. (See page 455 for information regarding convention, railroad rates, etc.)

A Cheap Bee-Brush is thus described in *The Bee-Master*, an English publication:

A brush of some kind is mostly a necessity when manipulating bees, but, whatever it is made of, no animal fibre should be in its composition, as nothing seems to irritate bees more. Always use one made of vegetable substance. The one I always use, and is the best of any I have ever tried, is simply a bunch of green grass, tied at one end with a piece of string, and then trimmed, after first pulling out the hard stalks. It can be used green or dried, tho I prefer to use new ones every time. This is the best as well as the cheapest I know of.

Bee-Keeping Requires Attention.—The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., publishers of the *American Bee-Keeper*, have the following editorial paragraph in their last number:

Every mail brings to us news of the excellent honey-flow that is being gathered in almost every section of the country. Not for several years have such reports been so numerous, nor have our orders for supplies been so large and numerous. Two or three such seasons would make bee-keeping much more popular, and increase the number of bee-keepers many fold. There is no industry that pays better for the amount of labor and expense required than that of bee-keeping, but there are too many who seem to think bees require no attention whatever to be profitable, and such bee-keepers, in consequence of their negligence to give their colonies proper attention, receive no profit from them. Like any other successful business, bee-keeping requires careful and intelligent attention.

Honey and Its Uses is the title of a small pamphlet issued in England by Rev. Gerard W. Banks. *Gleanings* publishes the following excellent quotation from it, and we wish to suggest that it would be a wise thing if bee-keepers everywhere would request their local newspaper editors to copy it for the benefit of their readers:

Apart from the consideration of the many other valuable properties claimed for honey, the following facts, which seem well authenticated, must certainly go far to recommend its use as an article of food:

1. The sugar of honey, being in the most suitable form for assimilation, requires hardly any digestion. It is in a condition to enter at once into the system.

2. It is, in a usual way, not liable to occasion any disorder of the system, and may therefore generally be used by those with whom ordinary sugar is found to disagree.

3. The grape sugar of honey does not cause decay of the teeth as cane sugar does.

These statements, of course, have reference only to honey that is absolutely pure. Erroneous opinions, and much mistaken prejudice, have unfortunately arisen with regard to the use of honey, owing to the unpleasant effects upon many persons of the various compounds, consisting chiefly of glucose made from potatoes or rice, and sulphuric acid, which of late years have been in such large quantities sold as a substitute for pure honey. It is of the greatest importance, if its beneficial effects are to be enjoyed, that the honey consumed be pure.

Till comparatively recent times honey was the chief sweetening agent in use. After the introduction of cane sugar, however, the use of honey in this and other countries largely

declined. But there is no doubt that of late years it has been more and more realized that pure honey does possess qualities which it is impossible to replace. There has been a larger and ever increasing demand for it, till there seems every prospect of its coming again into general use in every household. Thousands of tons of honey are now annually consumed in this country; while in North America alone, it is estimated that more than a hundred million pounds are produced every year.

But it is not only as a palatable and nourishing food that honey has again come to be so highly appreciated. It is now pretty generally acknowledged to be a really valuable medicine. And when we bear in mind that the nectar gathered by the bee is a secretion in which we may expect to find the essential virtues of the plant from which it is obtained, that there is more or less pollen always present, and that, when converted into honey, it contains, in addition, a certain amount of formic acid, we can easily account for its wonderful medicinal properties.

Honey is especially recommended as likely to be beneficial in cases of dyspepsia, rheumatism, asthma, hoarseness, shortness of breath, and all affections of the chest. Consumptive people are known to have derived great benefit from its continued use, and it is said to have been recently often used as a substitute for cod-liver oil, with very satisfactory results.

In bronchitis great relief may be obtained by taking a small quantity at frequent intervals. The regular use of it is said to aid digestion, and to strengthen the nerves. As a gentle laxative, and purifier of the blood, no better medicine can be taken; while its peculiar acid property has caused it to be generally recognized as a valuable medicine in case of sore throat. Indeed, for coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat, it is universally acknowledged to be the best of remedies.

The Weekly Budget.

MR. S. H. CLARK, of Clinton Co., Iowa, says: "I can't get along without the American Bee Journal. It is the best helper I have."

MR. A. F. RANDALL, of Fayette Co., Iowa, writing July 13, said: "This is the best honey-year for the last 15 years on white clover."

HON. EUGENE SECOR—The General Manager of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union—expects to be present at the Buffalo convention next month, Providence permitting.

MR. D. W. HEISE, of Ontario, Canada, wrote us July 12:

"I am making arrangements to be at the Buffalo convention. The bees have done well thus far, but the harvest is fast drawing to a close."

MR. N. E. FRANCE, of Wisconsin, writing us July 13, said that the honey harvest there was about over, with 41,000 pounds of honey taken up to that date. Who can beat that, outside of California, or even inside of that State?

MR. M. H. HUNT—a bee-supply dealer in Wayne Co., Mich., and one of our advertisers—wrote us July 12:

"I am off for a vacation. Never had better business than this season. Great honey crop here."

MR. W. C. R. KEMP, of Orange Co., Ind., was for years a reader of the Bee Journal, then, like some others, he stopt reading it. But July 12, he wrote us as follows:

"I have been longing to see a copy of the dear old American Bee Journal once more, and will ask you to send me one for 'old acquaintance sake.' Many things have happened since we parted—some good, some bad, some indifferent. Among the bad things is the loss by fire of all my stock of merchandise (stoves and tinware), so that I am out of business, and not able to resume. In consequence of the poor honey seasons for the last five years, my bees were neglected, and this spring found me with but two colonies. O that I had 30! for then half my loss by fire would have been made back.

Such a honey season I have never seen before! The earth is a carpet of white clover, and the bees are revelling in honey. From my two colonies I have taken 150 pounds of fine comb honey, and 50 pounds of extracted, with an increase of three colonies. I will probably get 20 or 25 pounds more. The season is now closing.

"I am anxious to know what other bee-keepers are doing, and to renew their acquaintance, and by next season I may resume the manufacture of extractors and smokers."

We hope Mr. Kemp may speedily recover from his loss, and also be found in the ranks of bee-keepers again.

MR. N. LEVERING, in the California Cultivator, says the output of honey in Orange county will be large this year. Mr. J. A. Oderlin, with 250 colonies, had extracted 10 tons by May 1. Two years ago the output for the season was 23 tons. It is very fine black sage honey.

MR. W. BISHOP, of Otero Co., Colo., when sending in a new subscriber to the Bee Journal July 14, and also his membership fee for the New Union, added this:

"One number of the American Bee Journal is worth to me what a whole year's subscription costs. Bees are doing fine. We have good prospects for a fine honey-flow."

MR. THOS. G. NEWMAN, of San Francisco, Calif.—the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union—wrote us July 10, that there was some prospect of his being in Chicago on business in August, and that he might perhaps attend the Buffalo convention. He reports the weather in San Francisco as lovely—thermometer indicating 72°, and not 100° as here in Chicago.

By the way, we noticed in the June Bee-Keepers' Review some correspondence from Dr. Mason and Dr. Miller, referring to Mr. Newman as Manager of the Old Union, which called out this editorial paragraph by Mr. Hutchinson:

"Thos. G. Newman I believe to be an honest man. I say this because there is an item in Dr. Mason's article that might be construed into an insinuation to the contrary. Then there was an item not long ago in the American Bee Journal that might be looked at in this same light. I do think that it would have been better if Mr. Newman had given an itemized account of the expenses, and, better still, if there had been an auditing committee, but, altho these are lacking, I see no grounds for doubting the truthfulness of the amount reported as expended. Mr. Newman has been very severely criticised, and I think some of it is deserved, but let us not resort to such criticism that it may be regarded as an insinuation against his honor, when there is no greater foundation than that his report does not give an itemized account of the expenses of the last year."

We were quite surprised when we read the above paragraph, for we were not aware that there had been anything in the American Bee Journal that reflected upon Mr. Newman's honesty. Certainly we have not questioned it at all. If some have *misconstrued* our suggestion that an itemized account of the annual expenditures of the Old Union be published, we can't help that. It is every member's right to know how the funds of a society to which he may belong are expended; and we insist that such request *does not* carry with it any insinuation that the treasurer is dishonest. We surely would not thus accuse Mr. Newman, for we have known him long enough to know that he is an honest man. The only instance, we believe, wherein we claimed Mr. Newman did wrong, was in publishing his criticism of the New Constitution in his Annual Report; and, to our mind, there is no question about that at all. It was not legitimately a part of the Report, and so should have been omitted therefrom.

We must insist that the American Bee Journal has *not* even insinuated that Mr. Newman is not honest, tho in his article on page 290, Mr. Newman does a good deal more than to simply make "insinuations" against *our* honor. But we can stand that if he can.

BEE-BOOKS

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Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

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General Items.

Honey Plentiful.

Honey is very plentiful, but it has been quite rainy the last two weeks.

MANOAH STEVES.

British Columbia, July 8.

Getting Honey Freely.

The bees are getting honey quite freely now. If we have showers to keep the clover in bloom, we may get quite a good crop yet.

J. I. CLARK.

Addison Co., Vt., July 12.

Bees Doing Fine.

Bees are doing fine. They are nearly done swarming, and have gone to work. I have some working in the fourth case. I must extract some next week. I now have about 260 colonies.

N. STAININGER.

Cedar Co., Iowa, June 30.

Good Prospects.

The bees are in splendid condition here at present. The prospects are good for a large honey-flow. We have honey coming in here from the time the willow blooms in spring until the first of September, nearly all the time.

E. E. MOYER.

Columbia Co., Oreg., July 5.

A Reckless Statement.

I notice on page 398, a wail from Clark Co., Wash. The writer says: "We often have rain that will keep on raining night and day for several months at a time, etc." It is just such reckless statements that keep away good people from coming to a splendid country and fine climate. The truth is, he never saw a week of continuous rain in the State.

Pierce Co., Wash. GEO. W. PRATER.

Bees Never Did as Well.

I got about 300 pounds of surplus honey last fall, but the bees are doing remarkably well this summer, as I got 200 pounds from two colonies that I run for extracted honey, in about three weeks. This is the best my bees ever did. I have 21 colonies now, and they are all doing very well except two that swarmed twice.

MICHAEL LARINAN.

Rock Island Co., Ill. July 8.

White Clover—Yellow Sweet Clover.

Only a sample of white clover honey has arrived. The bloom is abundant, but it is little noticed by bees. It appears to me, that a difference in soil has something to do with the secretion of nectar by this plant. An observing bee-keeper said to the writer lately, that he noticed bees very thickly working on a small plot of white clover, while there was not one to be seen on a large area of this plant growing near. Where the bees were working, the soil had been thrown up, making it higher than the surrounding soil. Only a few miles distant, reports come of honey and swarms. Thus far, from 60 colonies, only four swarms have issued. Hives are full to



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I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

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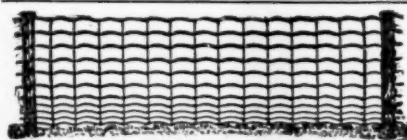
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CHICAGO, ILLS.

overflowing with bees, but prefer a crowded home to empty pantries.

On page 596, J. L. Gandy, of Nebraska, writes, dated June 13: "The yellow sweet clover has now been out four weeks, and the white is not out yet." It is now June 25, and the white sweet clover only shows a very few white racemes, and the plant is very luxuriant, and abundant in all parts of the city, on the bluffs, ravines and gutters. The yellow has been in bloom since early in May—a waving field of golden hue. The bloom is from the ground upward, and very thick, showing very little green. It is not half as tall as the white, and the stalks are very small.

Peoria Co., Ill. MRS. L. HARRISON.

Good Prospects for Fall Honey.

The bee-fever broke out here in a mild form, caused by an excellent honey-flow last fall. Bees wintered well, and were already strong in bees and honey when spring came; tho it was cool enough through maple and fruit bloom, they got almost the full benefit of it. My 1st swarm came out April 11; 2nd swarm, April 22; 3rd swarm, May 2; 4th, May 3; and then from 1 to 8 per day until I was tired of it. The prospect for fall honey is good.

W. A. MCGEE.

Bates Co., Mo., July 7.

Will Bee-Keeping Pay?

This is a question that often comes to my mind. The love of honey led me to engage in bee-keeping years ago, and I have become so interested in it that I intend to keep bees as long as I am able to take care of them. I am in the insurance business, and am also Justice of the Peace, in our city. If a messenger is sent to my office to tell me that my bees are swarming, I drop everything and go home to attend to them. The work has been trying to me this summer, as I have been suffering with lumbago and was so badly crippled that I could hardly walk with a cane, and the lifting of the hives and bending over them was poor medicine, but I worried through it.

I started in with 28 colonies, and increased to 41 by natural swarming. This is the best honey season we have had for 12 years; still it will not be a full crop as the spring was backward and cold, and the bees were not ready for the honey-flow when it came. I did not have a second swarm; never had but two in my life, and I have been keeping bees for 18 years, and at one time had 80 colonies. I manage them in this way: I take the colony that throws out the swarm, take out two brood frames, put in a new hive, fill up with starters in the sections, carry the balance of the young bees and old hive to a new stand, and throw the new swarm and the field-workers all into one hive; it makes a good, strong colony, and in less than three days they are at work in the sections. The old colony is too weak to swarm. In that way I have taken 27 pounds of honey from a new swarm.

This year the swarming was done the last of May and the first of June. I never could understand why some people prefer a strain of bees that won't swarm. To prove that those that swarm are the best I will give my experience: I had 28 colonies spring count, had 13 new swarms and have the sections all off of them; so I have 26 colonies for fall be-

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CHAS. MONDENG, Mgr.

22Atf *Mention the American Bee Journal.*

sides the 15 that did not swarm. I am now taking off their honey. Some of them stored 50 pounds, but the most of them only 27 pounds. Some of the colonies that swarmed had sections partly filled, and when that was the case the sections were given to the new swarm. This has been a great year for swarming; a great many of the farmers have bees, and they report to me that their bees do nothing but swarm. Some report as high as four swarms per colony.

In conclusion, let me say a few words on the color and strain of bees: In my younger days I was a contractor, brick layer, and plasterer, and I never had a man to work for me that I did not learn something from, and that is the way with sending off for queens; if they do not prove to be as good honey-gatherers as those I have at home, it always makes an improvement on them; I have as fine yellow bees as I ever saw and they were reared on my place, but if it was not for sending off for new bees they would be just like they were when I first started with them.

I am now 54 years old and do not care to take up all new-fangled theories, but if a bee-keeper wants to keep up with the times I would advise him to send away for a new strain of bees. If I had the time I could furnish as good queens as the country affords. I have queens from different parts of the United States, and am acquainted with all strains of bees, and wish to say that it is not the color that makes the good quality. I have the 5-banded bees that are as good at storing honey as the darker ones, and I have come to the conclusion that it is the way the queen is brought into this world that makes the worker-bees get a hustle on themselves. A queen that is reared in time of natural swarming is worth half a dozen that are brought forth by making the bees rear their queen. I will tell my reason: I have had colonies become queenless, and I gave them some brood, and if that is early, or after swarming-time, the queen is short-lived and her bees are not hustlers; they will just live, but store no surplus honey; but if in swarming-time you find a colony queenless, and give them a brood-frame with a good queen-cell, you will have bees that are good hustlers.

It is very warm now, and we may expect the honey-flow to cease, but I am expecting honey-dew as it is now turning dry weather, and has been too wet for honey-dew before. D. R. ROSEBROUGH.

Clark Co., Ill., July 8.

Oregon as a Bee-Country.

On page 327, "Bands" wants to know if Washington, Oregon and Idaho are favorable bee-countries, and of what the pasture consists.

I can only speak of the most western part of Oregon. I am six miles from the Pacific ocean, and one of the most fertile creek bottoms of the Coast Range mountains. I would call this a good bee-country, if it was not for the rain or high fog most of the time, July and August excepted.

Bees did not show their noses till the first of April, then they went out and found the Oregon cherry blooming, which is the first pollen-producing plant. In quick succession commenced skunk-cabbage, alder, huckleberry, salmonberry, vinemaple, and maple, to bloom. The

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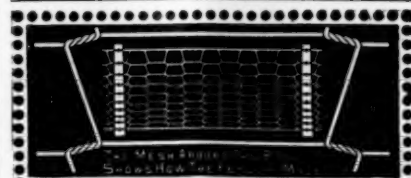
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No. 3 Rush Street, Peoria, Ill.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

last three are our most important spring honey-plants.

June 7 I found new honey in the brood-nest in such an amount that I put supers on most of my colonies. The flow was heavy and lasted a few days more than six weeks. Altho coming so early, I had two colonies finishing 40 sections and filling 10 half-depth extracting-frames each. The weakest colony, which had been flying more or less all winter, owing to a faulty hive-cover, filled a set of 10 brood-frames, with the exception of a little brood in the middle ones. Then for 14 days we had lots of bloom—black-berries and other flowers—but no nectar. Now bees are making a living on white clover, but the yield will not be much before July 1; besides it rains almost every day. As soon as white clover is almost over, willow-weed commences, and lasts till the fall rains set in—about the middle of September.

April and May we have salmonberry, vine maple and maple; in June, black-berries, thimbleberry and barberry; in July, white clover; July and August, willow-weed, second growth white clover, and white immortelle. The first in the list and the last produce yellow honey, and the others a honey as clear as our mountain streams.

This is my fifth year in bee-keeping, and I twice found a gap between spring blossoms and white clover, and once between white clover and willow-weed. One year, the only spring honey I secured was from salmonberry blossoms, as hard rains washed out the nectar from the maples.

I have had no swarms yet, altho swarming has gone on in apiaries where box-hives are used, owing, I suppose, to cramped quarters. **HERMAN AHLERS.**

Clatsop Co., Oreg., June 19.

A Last Season's Experience.

Smart bees—those Germans! I had put on the netted-hood, tucked its folds gently down my manly bosom, and felt armored for a close interview with the colored colony. I approached with that degree of courage which is supposed to awe bees into docile submission, besides I wielded the smoker with great dignity and dexterity. So far, so good.

I took off the cover, then lifted the board, and there! decorously and retiringly was the mass of living, humming and buzzing honey-gatherers. It was my purpose to introduce a wide-frame of sections in the space left too long vacant—and in which space they had built comb and placed some honey. In tearing this formation away the bees entered a protest, which, however, diligence and the smoker subdued. I had gotten this new comb out nicely and placed the frame in its place, and was about to close the hive when I bethought me to see if other sections were not filled. Lo, and behold, right there, to the right, were eight squares filled with luscious honey!

Forthwith I pried up the frame and took it out, set it on a board, and was about to remove others equally well-capt, when down went the removed frame and all the bees that clung to it, causing consternation among them. Immediately they swarmed around me, instinctively guessing I was the robber in quest of their well-earned supplies, and came a thousand strong! As bad luck would have it just at this time, the smoker had burned out and failed to attend to business. True, I had on the veil, but

my chin was close against it, and—zipp—zipp—they struck the vulnerable point, and when I had hastily retired from their assault I had three good, healthy stings for my trophies of war. I pulled them out and awaited results. I felt great confidence that now the smarting would soon stop, but little swelling take place.

Alas, for human ignorance. The enlargement increast, instead. In two hours I had a neck approaching that of Grecian classics. In another hour the size of it would have been envied by the chiefest sire of a Durham herd. O, what a night I did put in, my countrymen! Not a wink of sleep, and early rising brought no perceptible surcease. As I write, I am reminded of the old continentalists who wore stocks that had their nose in the air and their chins in outward front.

If the moral of protecting a projecting chin, and keeping a well-filled smoker for such occasion, enters your heart, I will have accomlisht all I anticipated by this sad recital. Swollenly yours,
EMM DEE.

Bee-Keeping on the Increase.

For some time I have been a reader of The American Bee Journal. I have often thought to tell how bee-keepers in the north-western part of Ohio are getting along. But in the last few years bee-keeping was a very discouraging business, and was souped to May 20 of this year, therefore my report prior to May 20 would not have been a very flattering one. The weather was cold and the constant rains made it very unpleasant for bees. But since then (May 20) we have had splendid bee-pasture. Our oldest settlers say they never before saw so much white clover in this section of the country any one year. The bees are doing extremely well. All bee-keepers whom I have spoken to lately seem to be well satisfied with the prospects this year. I find the American Bee Journal very educational and profitable for bee-keepers.
J. E. HAMBURGER.

Mercer Co., Ohio, July 2.

The Nickel Plate Road

Has been selected by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson for the transportation of himself and staff to the G. A. R. Encampment to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23rd to 28th. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21st, 22nd and 23rd at the rate of \$10.50 for the round trip.

This will afford an opportunity to the comrades now living in the great West and Northwest to once more visit the home of friends, and shake hands with those with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder in the great Civil War.

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Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 464.

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THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES, DR. PEIRO, Specialist Offices: 1019, 100 State St., CHICAGO. Hours 9 to 4.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Freeport, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1897. All are cordially invited.
B. KENNEDY, Sec.
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Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

See the premium offers on page 449!

Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Increasing the Bee's Length of Tongue.

Query 56.—Do you suppose it possible to increase the size—and especially the length of tongue—of the races of bees we now have? If possible, do you think it desirable?—N. Y.

P. H. Elwood—Yes.

A. F. Brown—I doubt it very much.

R. L. Taylor—It's quite possible as well as desirable.

J. A. Green—Yes, I think it possible and very desirable.

H. D. Cutting—I know it is possible, and think it desirable to do so.

Prof. A. J. Cook—Yes, I have no doubt of it, and I believe it is desirable.

W. G. Larrabee—I think it would be desirable, but I somewhat doubt its being possible.

G. M. Doolittle—Desirable? Yes; but not practically possible with the rank and file of bee-keepers.

Eugene Secor—Possible, perhaps, but I have little hope of seeing any definite results in either direction.

C. H. Dibbern—Yes, by careful breeding from long-tongued stock. It certainly would be desirable.

E. France—I should guess it would be a slow process to breed bees up with longer tongues. It would be desirable.

J. M. Hambaugh—Here is room for experiment. Let some one try by increasing the size of their combs for breeding.

Jas. A. Stone—I do not know about the possibility, but think it desirable if it did not at the same time increase the length of the sting.

Rev. M. Mahin—I think it would be desirable, but I do not think it practicable. If we could control the mating of queens it could be done.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I think that it is possible and very desirable. Progression is a law of Nature, and the "survival of the fittest" brings improvement.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—With only our present knowledge of controlling fertilization, the possibilities in the case rest upon a frail tenure. It would be desirable.

G. W. Demaree—May be possible, but hardly practicable. It is not a demonstrated fact that increase in size in our bees would make them better than they now are.

Dr. A. B. Mason—Yes, to both questions. But if *Apis dorsata* is to be domesticated in this country, there will be no need of improving the races we now have.

Chas. Dadant & Son—Yes, to both questions. We can lengthen the tongue of our bees as we increase the fattening disposition in hogs, or the trotting in horses, or the milk in cows, by selection.

Dr. C. C. Miller—As there is at present a decided difference in different colonies, I see no reason why selection in breeding might not establish a strain with long tongues. It would surely be desirable.

Emerson T. Abbott—To answer the latter part of the question first, I will say, as I have often said before, that bees, unlike people, cannot have too much tongue. If there is anything in the doctrine of evolution, yes.

J. E. Pond—Not to any extent. It is barely possible that by giving strict attention to the point for a long series of years, that an infinitesimal length might be added, but I question if the experiment would pay, anyhow. As to the desirability, I can't see any reason why an added length would be an advantage that would have any weight, in comparison with the difficulties in experimenting and the disadvantages that would arise in consequence.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11c.; fancy amber, 10c.; No. 1 amber, 7@9c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 7c.; white, extracted, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

Not any new comb on the market. Extracted offerings are free, and sales very few, causing a weak market.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5.—Fancy white, 12@12½c.; No. 1 white, 11@11½c.; fancy amber, 10@10½c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8½@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c.; white, extracted, 4½@5c.; amber, 4¼@4½c.; dark, 3½@4c. Beeswax, 25½@26c.

Movement of honey is very light; the weather too warm, and prices are nominal. Very little selling.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 5.—Fancy white, 10@12½c.; No. 1 white, 9@10c.; white, extracted, 4@6c. Beeswax, 25@27c.

Big crop is being secured in this State. No demand for other grades than those mentioned.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5.—No. 1 white, 10@13c.; No. 1 dark, 8@10c.; white, extracted, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3½@4c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is a fair demand for extracted honey, which, however, must be sold cheap to meet the buyer, as the great bulk goes to the manufacturer. Demand for comb honey is slow, as usual, at this time of the year. Several shipments of new comb honey have arrived already.

Albany, N. Y., July 5.—Fancy white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; fancy dark, 6@8c.; white, extracted, 5c.; dark, 4c.

But very little is doing in honey this month. There is a small stock of inferior comb honey on the market, and quite a little extracted. Bees are said to be doing nicely in this section.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—Fancy white, 9@10c.; No. 1 white, 8@9c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; No. 1 amber, 6@7c.; fancy dark, 5@6c.; No. 1 dark, 4@5c.; white, extracted, 5@6c. Beeswax, 23@28c.

No demand now for either new or old honey, as it can be sold, of course, at some price.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 5@7c.; white, extracted, 5@6c.; amber, 4½@5c.; dark, 4@4½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

The supply of honey is ample for all demands, and some old stock is yet on hand that is very hard to move, as quality is poor. The fancy is nearly all gone. Extracted moved some during the last week. Small receipts of new—quality common. We think our market will be in good order for shipments of new crop. We hope there will be a marked improvement in quality and package, all along the line.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 11-12c.; No. 1 amber, 10-11c.; fancy dark, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c.; white, extracted, 5-5½c.; amber, 4½-5c.; dark, 3½-4c. Beeswax, 30c.

New comb honey has begun to come in, but no new extracted. The demand is not large on account of fruit and vegetables being so plentiful.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—Fancy white, 10-11c.; No. 1 white, 9-10c.; fancy amber, 8-9c.; No. 1 amber, 7-8c.; fancy dark, 6-7c.; white, extracted, 5-6c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, no sale. Beeswax, 25-26c.

There is some old honey in the market and new is arriving.

Boston, Mass., July 6.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1 white, 11-12c.; white, extracted, 7-8c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 26c.

Honey is selling slowly now, but this is expected during warm weather. Beeswax is practically out of market as far as supply is concerned, but the demand is good.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 7.—Fancy white, 12½c.; No. 1 white, 10-11c.; fancy amber, 9c.; fancy dark, 6-7c. Beeswax, 28-30c.

Honey is moving very slowly; no demand for it whatever.

San Francisco, Calif., July 5.—White comb, 1-lb., 7-9c.; amber comb, 4-6c.; extracted, white liquid, 4½-5c.; extracted, light amber, 3½-4c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 25-26c.

A grain vessel clearing the past week for Liverpool took 200 cases of extracted honey,

which is the first noteworthy shipment outward this season. The market remains easy in tone, with liberal offerings, mostly of water white extracted. The foreign demand is mainly for amber grades at about 3½c., but not much has so far been obtained at this figure, and only the most ordinary qualities.

New York, N. Y., July 6.—Our market is bare of comb honey, and some demand for white at from 10-11c. Market on extracted is rather weak; demand slow of late, and arrivals plenty. We quote: Southern, average common grade, 50c. per gallon; better grades from 55-60c.; California, light amber, 4¼-4½c.; white, 5-5½c. Beeswax remains steady at 26-27c.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber 4@5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

New honey has commenced to arrive. Very little call at present. To-day is very dull. Prospects are for very low prices. Biggest honey crop in 10 years.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10.—Fancy white, 12@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 24@27c.

Demand for extracted honey is nominal, but at fair prices. Comb very slow on account of warm weather.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water St. et.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
120 & 122 W. Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 80 & 82 Broadway.

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE, 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

Doctor's Hints

By Dr. PEIRO,

100 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Biliousness.—The term is indicative of an arrest of proper action of the liver, and is recognized by a dull, "logy" feeling, not exactly pain, but an indifference to usual surroundings, loss of appetite even for foods that generally relish. Constipation is not at all an unusual accompaniment. Sudden cooling

of the body after perspiring, or laying on the damp ground while very warm from work, are some of the most common causes of biliousness. A liberal diet of dandelion greens, either as a salad or boiled, is an excellent remedy. A week of this pleasant treatment will usually furnish the cure.

Crick in the Back is another of the unpleasant results of careless exposure to cold, as indicated above. The pain is very quick and sharp, and usually affects the small of the back, just above the hips. A wilted leaf of horse-radish firmly held over the seat of the trouble will prove a great help. A good remedy is to eat all the asparagus you wish.

Summer Complaint.—Dig up some roots of blackberry plants, wash clean and boil a handful in a quart of water for an hour. Strain the liquid through a cloth, add one quarter of its bulk of glycerine, cork the bottle tightly, and set it away in a cool place until needed. Then give one teaspoonful every hour or two, according to the severity of the case. The diet should be light—rice is best.

Colic or Cramps.—Such a condition is due to overloading the stomach with indigestible food, unripe fruits, or improperly prepared vegetables. This substance passes the intestines in an undigested form, and causes severe colic. Cucumbers that have been peeled too scantily—some of the skin being left on—are very apt to cause this distressing pain. A bath in as warm water as can be borne is always good, for any patient. A few drops of colocynth, every half hour, effectually cures.

Bunions are usually the result of too tight or ill-fitting shoes. The larger, or big toe, joint is so compressed that inflammation is set up in the joint with all the horrible pain incident to it. There is only one way to effectually cure it—it is to wear very soft, loose, slippers until it is well. Yes, it may take quite awhile, but you ought to be as patient for its cure as you have been persistent in its production.

Ingrowing Nails.—O will I ever forget that year's torture in my boyhood days! What cruel suffering for a moment's carelessness. If I had only trimmed that big toe nail with knife or scissor instead of pulling the nail off as I did! When it grew, the corner I had pulled off grew into the flesh that was preat upward in walking, and soon I had an affliction that robbed me of many weeks' peace. But if you are so unfortunate, go to a surgeon at once. You can't do anything for it yourself.

Scrofula.—Any of the various forms of "breaking out"—large pimples, big boils, running sores on the body, or lumps about the neck—usually come under the head of scrofula. All this denotes a debilitated condition of the system, most often inherited.

A very good remedy is a strong tea made of equal parts yellow-dock and dandelion roots, sweetened with honey as desired; a teaspoonful after each meal continued a good while.

DR. PEIRO.

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